



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### FESTIVAL IN HAWAII

Hawaii next month starts a series of festivals in honor of her historic past. The first Aloha Week gets under way in Honolulu, on Oahu Island, October 18. In following weeks, other Hawaiian islands will celebrate. There will be historical pageants, models of ancient villages, meals made up of native dishes, water carnivals, and exciting canoe races.

### FACTS ABOUT COMMUNISM

Sydney Hook of the New York University faculty suggests in the *New York Times* that our schools offer courses on the facts and aims of communism—so that citizens, by knowledge, will be equipped to understand the Red danger and combat it effectively. This issue has long been hotly debated. Many Americans feel that teaching about communist ideas is unwise. They contend that school time spent for this purpose would do more good if it were used to emphasize the merits of democracy.

### WORLD POPULATION GROWS

Scientists of more than 50 nations seem to agree that world population is growing at the record rate of 25 million persons a year. If the rate of increase is maintained, the present population of 2½ billion may double in the next century.

### BAD CHECK BUSINESS

Forging checks is one of our fastest-growing crimes. In 1953, crooks got away with around 500 million dollars by passing bad checks. The bad-check losses may run as high as 600 million this year.

### MISSISSIPPI RIVER FREIGHT

Up and down the middle and upper Mississippi River, more freight was moved by boat in 1953 than ever before. The total was over 30 million tons—an increase of about 300 per cent since the 1930's. The tonnage seems small when compared with the hundreds of millions of tons moved by railways. Even so, the new figure shows that the Mississippi plays a big part in transportation in midwestern areas.

### THOSE HIGH FOOD PRICES

The cost of food in grocery stores is close to a record high. But, a House Agriculture Committee Report says, the farmer is getting less money for his products than he did in 1951. Why don't grocery prices drop, then? In a number of cases, grocery store wages and profits have risen. Then, too, the cost of hauling food to market and packaging it has increased. The congressional committee is trying to find out if ways can be found to reduce store food prices.



J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI works constantly to get evidence against dangerous communist conspirators.

## Added Restrictions Are Clamped on Communists

Plans Are Now Being Carried Out to Put into Effect the Recent Legislation Aimed at Curbing Reds in U. S.

PLANS are now being carried out to put the new anti-communist laws into effect as soon as possible. These laws were passed during the closing days of the Congress, and they caused a major battle among the legislators. The congressmen, like all other loyal Americans, agree that communism must be combated. The dispute is over how best to meet the problem.

Before taking up the recent controversy, let us see just what the communist problem is, and how it was dealt with before the passage of the new laws.

The membership of the communist party in the United States has been decreasing over the past several years. According to J. Edgar Hoover, the total has dropped from 74,000 in 1947 to about 25,000 at present.

Nevertheless, the communists and their sympathizers in this country still are in a position to be dangerous. Although the membership of the party is small in comparison to the total population, the presence of 25,000 fanatics loyal to a foreign government is a serious problem.

This fact has been forcefully emphasized by two of the men who lead the fight against the communist menace in our nation—Attorney General Herbert Brownell, and J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Brownell's duty is to prosecute communists when they break the laws of the land. In a speech earlier this year, he said:

"Today there are approximately 25,000 communists in the United States. Although their number is small, the potential danger to our national security is great. In effect, there are 25,000 potential foreign agents within our country."

Mr. Hoover, whose job it is to uncover information about the communist party and its activities, spoke along the same lines when he testified before a congressional committee in December 1953.

"... [The communists] are still under the domination and control of the communist party of the Soviet Union. . . . The extent of potential dangerousness of the communist party, U.S.A., and its security threat to the nation should not be judged merely by the extent of its membership."

The new laws are not the first legislative attempt to meet and control the communist threat within the nation. The first effort to do so was made as long ago as 1940, when Congress passed the Smith Act. That measure makes it unlawful to teach or advocate the overthrow of the government by force or violence. It was

(Concluded on page 6)

## UN to Debate World Issues

Delegates of 60 Nations Meet for the General Assembly Beginning Tomorrow

THE United Nations General Assembly, which includes representatives from all 60 member countries of the UN, will open its ninth regular annual session tomorrow in New York. This Assembly, even though it doesn't pass laws that can be enforced upon any person or nation, somewhat resembles a world congress. It can hold discussions and make recommendations on practically any international problem or dispute. Also, it can send investigating committees to specific trouble spots.

The Assembly cannot require any country to accept its decisions or follow its recommendations, but it does help focus world attention on critical issues.

Member nations may send as many as five delegates apiece to the Assembly, but each country is allowed just one vote on any question that comes up for decision. A two-thirds majority of all votes cast is required for passage of resolutions on most major questions.

**Preparing for work.** When the Assembly meets, it will have some preliminary duties to handle before the principal debates and discussions can get started. Like any congress or convention, it must first name its officers and get itself organized.

A new Assembly President is elected at the beginning of each regular annual session. Head of the organization last year was India's Madame Vijaya Pandit. An Indian delegate, therefore, will open the session tomorrow and will have charge until a new President has been named. As we went to press, it wasn't known whether Madame Pandit herself would be at the meeting.

Eventually, the Assembly will turn to its long schedule of tough inter-

(Continued on page 2)



ANOTHER \$64 QUESTION: What will the members of the United Nations do about Red China?





THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S modern, large meeting place in New York City. The hall was first used by the Assembly delegates in 1952.

## United Nations

(Continued from page 1)

national problems. It probably won't entirely solve any of them, but there is always the hope that it can ease world tensions to some extent. In the remainder of this article, we shall mention some of the outstanding issues the delegates expect to tackle.

**China and the UN.** When the United Nations was established, Chiang Kai-shek's non-communist regime was the generally recognized government of China. Nobody seriously questioned Chiang's right to select China's delegates for various UN agencies.

Later, Mao Tse-tung's communist forces swept Chiang from the Chinese mainland. Mao's regime—which many countries now accept as the lawful Chinese government—claims that Chiang's delegates should be removed from the UN and replaced by communist representatives. No UN agency has permitted this change.

The United States officially regards Chiang as rightful head of the Chinese nation, and it vigorously supports him in his struggle to keep control of China's UN seats.

Russia and other communist countries probably will demand that Mao's delegates, instead of Chiang's, be admitted to the forthcoming Assembly session. Observers don't think the communists will succeed in this effort, but there may be a bitter Assembly dispute over it. Certain non-communist nations believe that Red China's delegates should be admitted.

**Membership.** Somewhat different from the problem of China is that of

about 20 countries which have never belonged to the United Nations, and which are trying to get in. To join the organization, a country must have its application approved by two major UN branches—the 11-member Security Council and the General Assembly. Not since 1950 has any nation been able to pass these hurdles.

Russia has blocked the membership of non-communist applicants—such as Ceylon, Ireland, Italy, South Korea, Japan, Cambodia, and Laos—by using her "veto power" in the Security Council. (Five nations—Britain, China, France, U. S., and Russia—received such power when the UN was organized. It permits any one of these five to block Security Council action on major issues.)

Meanwhile, several communist applicants, such as Romania and Hungary, lack the support of enough countries to obtain the votes needed for UN membership.

Over the last few years, the General Assembly has been trying to break the deadlock—perhaps through a compromise that would admit some or all applicants from both sides of the Iron Curtain. The question is scheduled for discussion again at the forthcoming session.

**Korea** has been a subject of United Nations attention since the middle 1940's. From 1950 through 1953, while American and other forces were fighting under the UN flag to repel communist aggressors from South Korea, the small Asiatic country overshadowed all other trouble spots. An uneasy truce has prevailed since the summer of 1953, but the tangled problem of making a permanent and substantial Korean peace settlement still remains unsolved. The Assembly will

discuss it at considerable length.

Also up for examination is the tremendous task of helping South Korea recover from the war's devastating effects. Various American and UN agencies are working with the South Korean government on this task. The UN General Assembly is expected soon to renew its earlier pleas that member nations contribute money for Korean relief and reconstruction.

**Disarmament.** For many years, the UN Assembly and other agencies have been trying to promote some sort of agreement under which the various countries would reduce their armament, and would put atomic energy under strict international control. Such agreement, it is said, would help reduce world fear and suspicion, and thus make other international problems easier to solve. There has been no progress on disarmament and atomic energy control, but they will be debated at the Assembly again this year.

The main difficulty, say many observers, is this: The present military race between communist and non-communist countries is a result of disputes and hatreds growing out of other issues. Until some of these other issues are headed toward solution, it is argued, the nations won't be in a mood to reduce their atomic and other armament.

**Atoms for peace.** President Eisenhower says the nations of the world should start cooperating on the development of *peace-time* atomic projects immediately, without waiting for agreement on the more difficult problem of limiting atomic weapons. After Eisenhower put forth this suggestion, late last year, efforts were made to set up a UN agency that would pro-

mote atomic power development and similar enterprises. Russia blocked these efforts.

U. S. delegates expect to discuss Eisenhower's plan at the Assembly again this fall. Meanwhile, though, America and several other countries are preparing to go ahead with a peace-time atomic program of their own—largely independent of the United Nations.

**Hydrogen tests.** The Assembly is likely to hear complaints about the hydrogen bomb tests that our nation has been conducting in the western Pacific. Critics claim that such tests seriously endanger the people of that area.

The United States says it is developing and producing hydrogen bombs for possible use against aggressors. Therefore, we argue, the western Pacific experiments have been part of an effort to maintain world peace and security. Our government promises to take maximum safety precautions on any bomb tests it conducts.

**Israeli-Arab dispute.** This problem, like that of Korea, seems to be a source of endless debate in the United Nations. Middle Eastern Arabs have been hostile toward the Jewish state of Israel ever since its establishment in 1948. They insist that the Jews are trespassing upon Arab territory. About six years ago the two sides were actually at war, but the United Nations finally managed to arrange a truce.

The feeling between Jews and Arabs is still bitter, and various points in connection with their quarrel are sure to arise at the Assembly. In particular, the Assembly will discuss measures that might be taken to help the thousands of Arabs who fled from



Israel during the 1948-49 war, and who still live under miserable conditions at refugee camps in near-by Arab countries. The UN has already spent large sums of relief money on these unfortunate people.

South Africa will be under attack for various reasons in the coming session. Some Asian, African, and other countries accuse her of persecuting the Negro and other non-white peoples who make up about four fifths of her population. India and Pakistan are especially disturbed about the treatment received by the quarter of a million South Africans whose ancestors were from the India-Pakistan area.

Investigating commissions from the UN Assembly have been studying the South African racial situation for some time. Reports from these commissions are soon to be received and discussed by the Assembly.

South Africa argues that the racial issues are for her own government to handle, and are no business of the UN. Many other nations, however, think the situation in South Africa is serious enough to be of world concern.

Another bone of contention is a big piece of territory known as South-West Africa. For certain complicated reasons, United Nations officials claim the right to oversee South Africa's management of this area. South Africa, though, apparently regards it as part of her own land.

Other disputes to be taken up by the General Assembly include the following:

(1) Complaints that France has been oppressing the natives in her North African territories of Morocco and Tunisia. This problem has been before the Assembly since 1952. Some constructive decisions may be reached this year, because of French Premier Mendes-France's efforts to permit a greater degree of self-government in North Africa.

(2) The dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands as to which country should rule the western part of the island of New Guinea.

(3) Greece's efforts to obtain the Mediterranean island of Cyprus from Great Britain.

(4) Possibly the U. S. complaint about Russia's shooting down an American plane over the sea near the Siberian coast. This dispute was taken first to the UN Security Council, but it may eventually reach the Assembly.

(5) Burma's complaint against several thousand Chinese Nationalist (Chiang Kai-shek) troops who were driven into her territory by the Chinese Reds. Many of these soldiers, it is reported, are still in Burma.

**Aid projects.** One of the most important jobs of the United Nations is to help poor and underdeveloped countries improve the living conditions of their people. As in past years, the General Assembly will review the work being done along this line.

All around the globe, UN technicians are working to help establish schools, fight disease, teach improved farming methods, and so on. More than 1,750 UN experts were employed on such projects last year, and they were stationed in 86 different countries and territories.

(In one of the October issues of this paper, we shall discuss the pros and cons of whether the UN has accomplished enough to justify its existence.)



THE PALPATRON, shown in use on a patient, is a new electronic instrument for checking pulse beats. It is used when a patient is undergoing an operation, so that the doctor can have a continuous reading of the pulse. At present, a surgeon's assistants do this job.



THIS NEW MICROSCOPE is used by General Motors Research Laboratories to measure the depth or height of tiny surfaces—which standard microscopes cannot do. It makes easier the job of manufacturing exact and smooth industrial machinery and consumer products.

## Science in the News

PICTURED above is a microscope which gives the appearance of depth to microscopic surfaces. Until now ordinary instruments did not give this dimension, and it was necessary to use other devices in measuring surface depths and peaks.

One General Motors scientist says that looking through the new microscope at the surface of an object is like looking straight at the side of a house and being able to see how far the bricks stick out from the mortar.

Called the "interference microscope," it is expected to simplify industrial work which calls for exact measurements. It will help to perfect surfaces of bearings, valves, and other close-fitting engine parts. In addition, it will be an aid in such projects as studying the effects of weather on painted surfaces. So exact is the instrument that it will show peaks and depths ranging from 2 to 100 millionths of an inch.

General Motors has one of the first three such instruments to be built on this continent. Many more are expected to be in use before long.

Government scientists are trying to find new crops for farmers to grow

because there is a surplus of such basic agricultural products as wheat, corn, and cotton.

The Department of Agriculture's Plant Exploration Section, which is studying the new crops, has been doing research of this kind for many years. One of the most important products it developed in this country was soybeans, which has become a billion-dollar-a-year crop. The Plant Exploration Section has also introduced tung nuts, olives, and dates as money-making crops for farmers.

Now that production of wheat and other surplus crops is to be restricted, the government says there will be some 35 million acres of growing land available for new crops in 1955 and 1956. Two plants with which the government scientists have been experimenting and would like to see in greater production are:

(1) The castor bean, which is suitable for growing in the southern part of the country and parts of the mid-west. It is valuable because it has an oil useful for mixing plastics.

(2) The safflower seed, which also produces an oil. Scientists are still experimenting on uses for this seed. It grows especially well in California.

## Our Readers Say—

If we want to win friends abroad, I believe we should emphasize the kind of aid which will do the most good—that of showing people in other lands how to grow better crops and how to fight disease. This kind of assistance would be much more effective in fighting poverty than some existing programs for sending money or goods to other countries.

PAUL SCHAIBLE,  
Columbus, Ohio

Instead of helping people all over the globe, we ought to relieve suffering right here at home. A number of Americans don't have enough good food to eat and live in run-down homes. They need help. Also, persons hit by storms or other natural disasters need more assistance than we usually give them.

ELIZABETH JOHNS,  
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

West Germany is well on the road toward becoming a strong, democratic nation. After experiencing the evils of Hitler's rule, I feel certain that the Germans will never again accept a dictatorship—communist or nazi—if they have a choice in the matter.

HARRIET KUSTERER,  
Richmond, Virginia

Many Americans complain that our leaders aren't doing enough to strengthen civil defense. These people ought to ask themselves this question: "What am I doing toward building a stronger home defense system?" It is up to each one of us to see to it that we have adequate defenses against possible air attacks.

LYLE RICHARDSON,  
Cass City, Michigan

## Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

1. The work called for an ambitious and *erudite* (air'yoo-dit) fellow. (a) wealthy (b) scholarly (c) good-looking (d) healthy.

2. He said we must not *vacillate* (väs'i-lät) once we have made our decision. (a) waver (b) reveal our intentions (c) lose faith.

3. They reported that the senator was *culpable* (kul'püh-bl) in the matter. (a) well informed (b) deserving of credit (c) deserving of blame.

4. The columnists made *derisive* (dê-rî'siv) comments about his latest decision. (a) complimentary (b) scornful (c) humorous (d) questioning.

5. There were many who believed that the dictator was *demented* (dê-mënt'éd). (a) right (b) harmless (c) insane (d) cruel.

## CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell \_\_\_\_\_, the term we generally use to describe legislation against communists.

1. The many problems of \_\_\_\_\_ the divided Asiatic land, will be discussed by the UN Assembly.

2. The Communist \_\_\_\_\_ Act of 1954 is the newest of U. S. anti-Red laws.

3. President Eisenhower proposes that free nations of the world work together, without Russia, in a plan for pooling \_\_\_\_\_ resources.

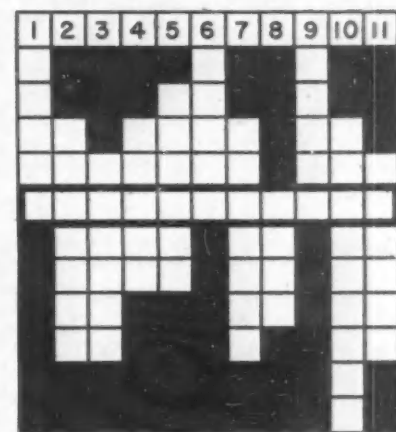
4. Debate probably will be very sharp over the question of admitting Red \_\_\_\_\_ to the UN.

5. Greece wants the UN to back a referendum to decide on the future of the large Mediterranean island, \_\_\_\_\_, which is now a British colony.

6. Former Senator \_\_\_\_\_ of Massachusetts is the chief U. S. representative to the United Nations.

7. New laws forbid the \_\_\_\_\_ government to employ communists.

8. Cambodia and \_\_\_\_\_, two states of Indochina, may be presented for membership in the UN this fall.



9. \_\_\_\_\_, which lies just south of China, wants the UN to take up her quarrel with General Chiang Kai-shek of Nationalist China over actions by some of Chiang's soldiers.

10. Indonesia and the Netherlands are involved in a dispute over ownership of \_\_\_\_\_.

11. \_\_\_\_\_ and her unfriendly neighboring nations are expected to argue their position before the UN on the care of Arab refugees.

## Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Gruenther. VERTICAL: 1. Germany; 2. farmers; 3. household; 4. pensions; 5. Benelux; 6. Italy; 7. children; 8. Adenauer; 9. France.



# The Story of the Week

## More Shooting in Asia

Red China has demanded Formosa and other Nationalist areas ever since Chiang was driven off the mainland by the communists nearly five years ago. Earlier this month, Red guns opened heavy assaults on Quemoy and other Nationalist-held islands just off China's mainland. The booming guns, it is feared, might mark the beginning of a new Red Chinese attempt to seize these areas by force.

The Nationalists are hitting back at their foes. Chiang's planes and ships have been pounding Red ports with shells and bombs. As of this writing, both sides appear to be preparing for a major conflict.



**NO MORE LICKING of stamps.** The user of this German mailbox in Berlin drops coins into a slot and inserts letters to be mailed. The machine stamps the proper postage on the letters and drops them into a bag. Similar machines are available in some U. S. cities.

Formosa, seat of Nationalist strength, is about 100 miles off Red China's coast. Some 8 million people are crowded into the island, which is about half the size of West Virginia. Chiang has an estimated 600,000 troops in readiness, largely trained and equipped by the U. S.

In addition to Nationalist forces, Formosa's defenses are strengthened by units of our 7th Fleet. We are pledged to use our ships, which ply the waters between Formosa and Red China, to check threatened invasions of the Nationalist stronghold. We are now studying ways to help Chiang beat off Red attacks against his other islands.

## At the United Nations

American delegates to the United Nations are now getting ready for tomorrow's meeting of the UN General Assembly (see page 1 story).

Our chief delegate and Ambassador to the UN is Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. The 52-year-old former Republican senator from Massachusetts has represented our nation in the UN since 1953. He comes from a family long distinguished in government. He went to Harvard, worked as a newspaperman, and was in the U. S. Senate from 1937 to 1953, except for service in the Army during World War II.

Other distinguished Americans who will assist Lodge as delegates to the General Assembly are:

**Senator H. Alexander Smith.** A Republican, Senator Smith has represented New Jersey in the Senate since

1945. The 74-year-old legislator is a well-known lawyer and student of international affairs.

**Senator J. William Fulbright.** A Democrat, Fulbright was elected to the Senate by the people of Arkansas in 1944. The 49-year-old former law instructor has served in the upper house ever since that time.

**Charles Jackson.** Special assistant to President Eisenhower since early 1953, 52-year-old Jackson is a prominent writer and magazine editor. He has long been associated with the Henry R. Luce publications of *Time*, *Life*, and *Fortune*.

**Charles Mahoney.** Born 67 years ago in Michigan, Mahoney has been a practicing lawyer for some 30 years. He has also been active in many local civic affairs.

A leading foreign official of the UN is Swedish Dag Hammarskjöld. As Secretary-General of the world body, 49-year-old Hammarskjöld supervises the large UN office staff, helps arrange for meetings of various UN groups, and performs other such duties. His term of office is to expire in 1958.

## Politics in the Air

Next Wednesday, September 22, Democratic women all over the nation will go on a door-to-door fund-raising campaign. Their slogan will be "Drop a Dollar in the Hat . . . Help Elect a Democrat."

About two weeks later, the GOP will launch a coast-to-coast drive for funds and voter support. For this purpose, Republicans will hold special political get-togethers in election districts across the nation on October 7.

Both parties are going all out in their efforts to win the voters over to their side before the big congressional, state, and local elections next November 2. It is estimated that there will be 100 million Americans eligible to vote this fall. How many of them will actually go to the polls?

## Arctic Voyage

The crews of two ships—the Navy's *Burton Island* and the Coast Guard's *North Wind*—are glad to be back from a journey to the frozen North. The crews sailed their vessels through the shortest northern all-water route between the Atlantic and the Pacific.



UNITED NATIONS Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden (left), and the chief U. S. representative at the UN, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts



For hundreds of years men have wondered if ships could get between the two oceans by going north. In 1906, a Norwegian explorer, Captain Roald Amundsen, did make a northern crossing between the two oceans. But he took a long and treacherous route which required more than three years to finish.

The *Burton Island* and the *North Wind* used a shorter route known as McClure Strait. It took the vessels about a week to get through the ice-choked waterway.

The new route has no value for ships carrying passengers or freight. There are much shorter, safer, and faster routes between commercial ports elsewhere. But the McClure Strait waterway will help scientists learn more about the North. It will also aid us and the Canadians in planning Arctic military defenses.

## Less Aid Needed

Little by little, the United States is reducing the amount of aid it sends to our overseas friends. Congress put aside about 3 billion dollars in new funds to be spent in the bookkeeping year ending next June 30. That figure compares with 4½ billion dollars in aid last year, and 6½ billion the year before that.

Despite reductions in U.S. aid, many of our allies appear to be more prosperous now than they have been for some time. Western Europe, particularly, is enjoying good times. Crops are bountiful this year. Factory pro-

duction has broken all past records in certain European lands.

Harold Stassen, chief of the Foreign Operations Administration—the government agency which supervises our overseas aid programs—says that Europe will soon be in shape to pay its own way. A large portion of our foreign military assistance, the aid chief says, will now go to the Far East rather than to Europe.

Since 1949, Mr. Stassen points out, we have provided nearly 9½ billion dollars in tanks, guns, and other military items to our overseas allies. Nearly three fourths of this assistance went to Europe; less than a fifth to Asia and the Pacific area; and a tenth to the Middle East and Africa.

## Atom Goes to Work

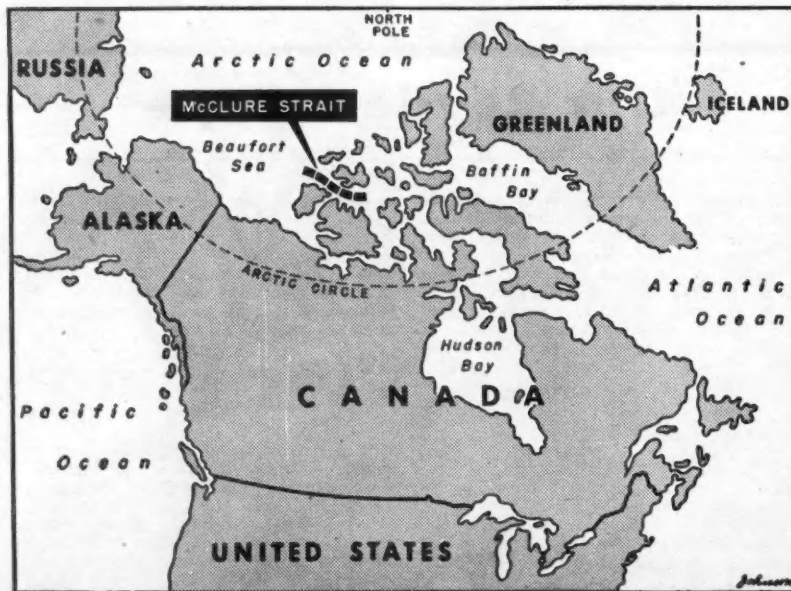
In a United Nations speech late last year, President Eisenhower called on the world's nations to pool their knowledge of how to use the atom for the betterment of mankind. Under this proposal, all countries would draw on this "pool" of information when harnessing the atom for peace-time purposes.

We and our allies hoped the President's plan would help end the nuclear weapons race between us and the Reds and lead to greater peace-time development of the atom. Our hopes were shattered when Russia turned its back on the proposal.

Now, the free world, under U.S. leadership, has decided to go ahead with the President's atomic plan even though Russia has refused to cooperate. The United States, Britain, France, Canada, and other democratic countries are setting up a special international agency to put the plan into operation. The door is being left open for other countries, including Russia, to join the atomic plan at any time they agree to do so.

Meanwhile, the atom is already being put to work. It has been harnessed to produce electricity on an experimental basis. We have begun construction of our first commercially operated atom-powered electric power plant at Shippingport, Pennsylvania. When this plant is completed, it will help supply Pittsburgh with electric power.

The nuclear pool countries not only hope to use the atom as a source of power, but also to step up industrial production, fight disease, and improve farm crops. In this way, they hope to use atomic energy to fight poverty



U. S. SHIPS in the Arctic followed the route shown above (see story on this page)



around the globe, thus helping to erase conditions under which communism thrives.

### Term in the News

**Colombo group.** This term refers to certain members of the British family of nations, as well as some other countries, which have organized a plan to help one another improve living conditions. The name comes from the first meeting held by these nations about four years ago at Colombo, Ceylon. Members of the group include Britain, Australia, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, and New Zealand.

We would like all Colombo plan members to join us in a Southeast Asian defense system. Thus far, only Britain, Australia, Pakistan, and New Zealand, of the Colombo group, have agreed to join such a defense plan.

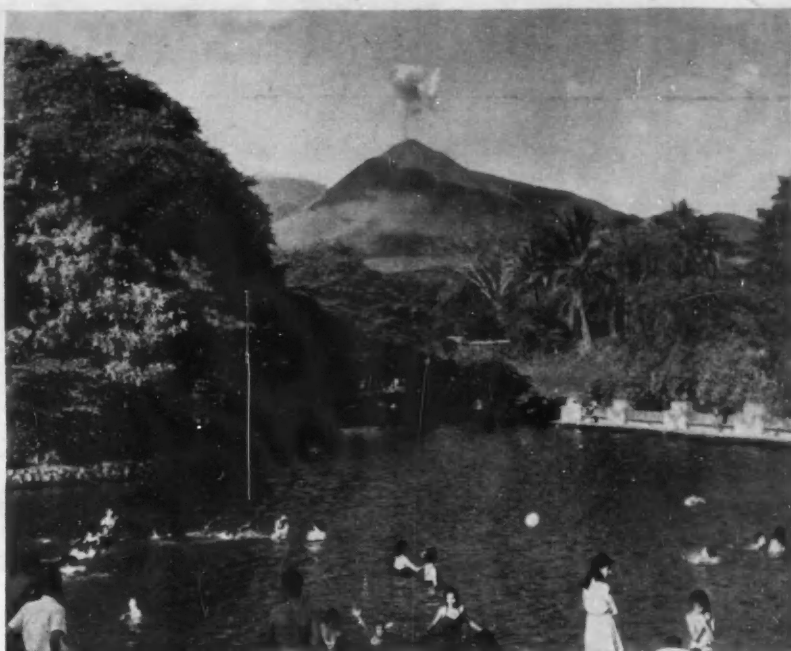
### For a Stronger Asia

The United States, Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Pakistan, and the Philippines are now working on plans to put the new Southeast Asian Treaty Organization, signed earlier this month, into operation.

The defense agreement, in effect, hangs a "No Trespassing" sign as a warning to aggressors in Southeast Asia. Areas from New Zealand to the northern tip of the Philippines, and to Thailand and non-communist parts of Indochina are covered by the pact. The door has been left open for additional nations to join the defense system.

SEATO pact members agree to come to one another's aid in case of attack. Each country, however, can declare war in accordance with its own laws. In our case, that means Congress must declare war before we are required to aid a SEATO member under attack.

Some Americans and individuals in other free nations have criticized this provision of the pact, saying it can cause serious delays in U. S. aid to a victim of attack if our Congress is



"THE OLD SWIMMIN' HOLE," in this case, is a modern pond situated in a state park in El Salvador, small land in Central America

not in session at the time. Others argue that the pact, as it now stands, provides necessary safeguards against possible hasty and ill-considered Presidential action which might lead to a global conflict.

In addition to the SEATO pact, the eight nations signed a special Pacific Charter. This document reaffirms the belief that people everywhere should be treated as equals. It also is a pledge by member countries that they will help colonial people of Southeast Asia achieve self-rule and raise their standards of living.

### Moscow-Peiping Journey

British Labor Party officials, who returned from a visit to Russia and Red China a short time ago, are now telling the free world about their trip. Former British Prime Minister Clement Attlee, head of the visiting group, has this to say about the Moscow-Peiping journey:

The residents of Moscow appear to

be fairly well fed and clothed, but their homes are dreadfully shabby. In Red China, poverty is still the number one problem, though the land's people are working hard to improve living conditions.

The Chinese government is patterned after the Soviet model. In Red China, like in Russia, key jobs are held by communist officials. Freedom of speech is unknown in both lands. But the Chinese, unlike the Russians, are frank to admit their own shortcomings and to discuss them.

Most machines in China are Soviet-made. Hence, the Red Chinese are wholly dependent upon Russia for replacement parts and for repairs. Nevertheless, Red China's rulers, Communist Party chief Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai, appear to be independent-minded men. Unlike the Soviet stooges of Russia's European satellites, the Chinese leaders make decisions of their own.

There is a chance that—through a freer exchange of people and goods between the western nations and Red China—the big Asiatic land might be won away from Moscow.

Aneurin Bevan, who wants closer British-Soviet relations and is Attlee's rival for the Labor Party leadership, gives a rosier picture of life behind the Iron Curtain than does the labor chief. Bevan also contends that the communist desire for peace is "as sincere as our own." Attlee disagrees with Bevan on that point, saying the Red talk for peace means nothing until it is backed by deeds.

The Moscow press has severely criticized Attlee for his unfavorable remarks about the Reds, particularly because he said the communist talk of peace is insincere. Apparently the Russians thought they had convinced the Briton of their "peaceful" intentions while he was their guest.

### Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will be on (1) laws which limit the amount of money spent during political campaigns and regulate the activities of political parties and candidates, and (2) Iran.

## SPORTS

**F**OOTBALLS made of rubber—rather than leather—will be used in many high school games this fall. The prediction is based on a rule change made last winter. This season for the first time a high school team may choose whether it wants to use a rubber or leather ball when it is on the offense. The old rule required that both coaches agree to the use of a rubber ball before the game—otherwise a leather one would be used.

The rubber football was introduced only a few years ago. Already many high school elevens—especially in the West—are using it. Boosters of the rubber football claim it doesn't get out of shape after long use the way the leather ball does. They also say that the rubber ball is cheaper.

The age at which athletes reach their peak is the subject of a survey made at the University of Michigan. By examining the records of many sports figures, those making the study came up with some interesting conclusions.

For baseball, the age of greatest proficiency turned out to be 28 for pitchers, 27 for all other diamond players. Pro football players are at their best about the age of 24. A study of 317 tennis champions showed that from 25 to 27 are the ages of greatest skill. Amateur golfers reach their peak in their late 20's, but pro golfers are most proficient in their early 30's.

How do you like Canadian football? Or haven't you ever seen a game? If not, tune in on Saturday afternoon when a pro game will be televised from Canada over the NBC network. A Canadian game is being presented to U.S. viewers each Saturday this fall.

Canadian football differs from the



CANADIAN FOOTBALL emphasizes passing more than the U. S. game does

U. S. game in a number of ways. In Canada there are 12 players on a team—the extra one is a fifth backfield man—and the playing field is longer and wider. In Canada a team has only three downs to move the ball 10 yards rather than four as in the U. S. Consequently, the game north of the border is more "wide open" with increased emphasis on passing and kicking.

Touchdowns count five points. A play called a "rouge" is good for one point. A rouge occurs when a team kicks the ball over either the back or sideline of the end zone. It also takes place after a runner, catching a kick in the end zone, is downed before returning the ball to the goal line.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

New maid: "Madam, your husband is lying unconscious in the reception hall! There's a large box beside him and he's crushing a paper in his hand."

Mistress: "Ah, my new hat has come."

Young Arthur: "Dad, what part of speech is woman?"

Dad: "Woman, my boy, is not part of speech, she is all of it."



"It's a good sign that there are fish around here!"

A medical journal reports that man is slightly taller in the morning than he is in the evening. We have never tested this theory, but we have certainly noticed a tendency to become a little short toward the end of the month.

"I heard something this morning that opened my eyes."  
"So did I—an alarm clock."

A fish is a creature that grows fastest between the time it is caught and the time the fisherman describes it.

Victor: "You college men seem to take life pretty easy."  
Tim: "Yes, even when we graduate we do it by degrees."

Freshman: "The amount of money that a fellow's father has doesn't seem to cut much figure here."  
Sophomore: "No, it's the amount of the father's money that the son has."

Speak well of your enemies—remember you made them.



# Communists Within Our Borders Face New Controls

(Concluded from page 1)

originally passed to control the activities of fascists as well as communists. In fact, the law was employed very little to prosecute communists during the years of World War II, for at that time Russia was our ally.

At the end of the war, however, it began to be obvious that Russia was really an aggressor. She gobbled up the countries of eastern Europe. The Soviet delegation to the newly formed United Nations constantly vetoed all major efforts to reach agreements on political, economic, and military security measures.

Thus, it became evident that the Soviet Union was the new threat to world peace. Further developments showed that the communist party in the United States and all countries continued to be controlled from Moscow, and still was part of a movement working to gain mastery of the world.

## Stronger Measures

With these facts in mind, both the executive and legislative branches of our government began to take stronger measures against the communists. In 1947, President Truman set up a Loyalty Review Board within the Civil Service Commission to weed out disloyal government employees. Since then, the Attorney General has also published annually a list of subversive organizations that serve the communist party, so the American people can be on guard against them. These now number 255. In addition, more than 80 communists have been imprisoned for violating the Smith Act.

In 1948, a communist spy ring was discovered operating within the government. This led to the passage two years later, in 1950, of the Internal Security Act. Under this bill, each communist party member must register with the Justice Department, and all communist-front organizations (groups that work for communism) must likewise register and report their financial activities.

Until its most recent action, Congress had not passed any new communist control bills since 1950. Most of the news since then has been made by the congressional investigating committees. The McCarthy and Jenner Senate committees and the Velde House group have been in the spotlight for some time now.

## Outlaw the Reds?

This was the situation when the communist problem came up before Congress in August. Most of the legislators agreed that the anti-communist laws should be tightened. The big issue was whether to outlaw the communist party altogether, and this question stirred up a major debate.

The Democrats supported a bill that did outlaw the party, making it a crime to be a member. They were tired of being accused of softness toward communism. The measure passed in the Senate by a narrow margin. It was changed later, though, when President Eisenhower indicated that he might veto any bill making membership in the communist party illegal.

The President, in opposing such a measure, was backed by FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover. Both these men be-

lieve that legislation of this sort might obstruct the work of the FBI in its battle against U. S. communists. They feel that a law banning the party would drive the party underground, and make the work of detection more difficult than it is now.

Opponents of the original bill also point out that making membership in the communist party illegal might be unconstitutional. If the measure had become law, it would have been up to the Supreme Court to decide this question.

Additional arguments were set forth against the law banning the communist party. Some argue that

and make detection of its members more difficult. They pointed out that this party already carries on its subversive activities underground. All that outlawing the party would do, according to those who favored such a move, would be to make it more difficult to recruit new members.

Supporters of the original bill to ban the communist party cited further arguments. They felt that Congress should not refuse to pass the law just because it might be unconstitutional. If it was counter to the Constitution, the Supreme Court would declare it so. The Court, and not Congress, should decide whether or not legislation is

party are penalized in several ways. They may not be appointed to federal positions, they are not allowed to hold jobs in defense plants, and they will not be issued passports to leave the country. In addition, they must register with the Attorney General. If they fail to do this, they may be imprisoned for five years and fined \$10,000.

Labor unions or business organizations found to be communist-controlled are also penalized in certain ways that make it hard for them to operate. A list of rules is set up which may be used to determine whether individuals are members of the communist party and whether unions or business organizations are communist-controlled.

Measures related to the main bill deal for the most part with individual communists. One provision authorizes the death penalty for espionage in times of national emergency as well as during wartime. Other acts strip the rights of American citizenship from anyone convicted of willful participation in the communist conspiracy, and deny pensions to federal employees who will not answer questions about communist activities.

It is still not certain whether the new anti-communist laws are the best means of combating the communist menace. Certain observers feel that the problem could have been handled more effectively if it had not become involved in a political wrangle. Whatever their views on this question, the American people are eagerly waiting to see how well the recent legislation will solve the communist problem in the United States.

## Homes of Presidents

The home of President Woodrow Wilson, in the nation's capital, will some day join other homes of past Presidents which are open to the public. Mrs. Wilson, widow of the World War I Chief Executive, recently asked that the Wilson home be given to the nation as a public shrine after her death. Many of President Wilson's most cherished belongings have been left in his old home just as he knew them.

Though Wilson was born in Staunton, Virginia, he moved away from his birthplace at an early age. He did not settle down in a permanent home of his own until after leaving the White House in 1921. It was then that he moved into his Washington home, where he died about three years later.

The homes of other Presidents already familiar to the public include Mount Vernon, Virginia, the home of George Washington. A few miles south of the nation's capital, the stately mansion is an attraction for sightseers from all over the world. Also in Virginia, at Charlottesville, is Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson.

Near Nashville, Tennessee, is The Hermitage, which belonged to Andrew Jackson. At Hyde Park, New York, is the home of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Sagamore Hill, Long Island, is where Theodore Roosevelt spent his summers. In Springfield, Illinois, is the location of the only home Abraham Lincoln ever owned.



THE FBI "MAGNIFYING GLASS" is ever on the lookout for subversives who endanger our country

by convicting an individual just for being a member of the party, the government would be penalizing people for their beliefs instead of holding them responsible only for their actions. It is contended that this would not be in keeping with our democratic system of government.

The Democratic members of Congress who favored outlawing the communist party were charged with playing politics. The Republicans charged them with supporting a bad measure which might win support among uninformed voters, but which would make it even harder than now for the FBI to combat communists.

The Democrats answered by stating that they couldn't win either way with the opposition party. For years, they said, Democrats were accused of being too easy on communists—now, exactly the reverse charge was being made against them.

The Democrats and their supporters insisted that banning the communist party would not drive it under cover

legal, according to this point of view.

After the arguments on both sides of the problem were heard, Congress passed several new anti-communist laws by an almost unanimous vote. The chief measure is called the Communist Control Act of 1954. There are also several related bills. These new laws are the most severe yet passed. They do not make mere membership in the communist party a crime in itself, but they do penalize both the party and its members. The main provisions of the new legislation are as follows:

## Illegal Conspiracy

Congress declares that the communist party of the United States is not really a political party but is part of a conspiracy to overthrow the U. S. government. As such, this organization is denied the rights that legal parties usually have under the federal laws.

People who are "knowingly and willfully" members of the communist



## Radio-TV Movies

An 18th century village in the highlands of Scotland is the setting for "Brigadoon," a new film with colorful scenery, pleasing music, and spirited dancing. The village and all its inhabitants come to life only one day a century, disappearing into the mists between times.

Gene Kelly and Van Johnson are 20th century Americans—lost on a hunting trip—who stumble into the village on the day it comes to life. Kelly falls in love with a village girl (Cyd Charisse) but goes back to New York. He realizes that he has made a mistake, and returns to the highlands of Scotland to find that one can sometimes achieve the impossible.

★

How does one become a top news telecaster? If John Daly's case is typical, the main requirements are these: (1) a thorough training in news reporting; (2) good voice and delivery; (3) the knack of being at ease before the TV camera.

Daly received his news experience in radio. He became an announcer in Washington, D. C., during the 1930's. Later he was one of the radio newsmen who followed President Franklin D. Roosevelt on his travels. In World War II, Daly reported combat operations in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. Oddly, his first big success on television came, not as a



John Daly

newsman, but, as the genial moderator of the quiz show, "What's My Line?"

John Daly was born in South Africa 40 years ago. His father was an American mining engineer, working in Johannesburg. His mother was an Englishwoman.

After the elder Daly's death, the rest of the family moved to the United States. John went to Tilton Academy in New Hampshire and later to Boston College. His 15-minute news program is now seen Monday through Friday at 7:15 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time) on ABC television stations.

★

The TV news program, "Background," described in this column last week, has gone off the air temporarily. It is scheduled to return on Sunday, October 10.



SCENE from the movie "Brigadoon"



THE SULTAN'S GUARD in French Morocco, a colorful North African land

## In Troubled Morocco

Arabs in North African Land Want Independence, but Berbers Oppose It. France Is Caught in the Middle.

AFTER French Premier Pierre Mendes-France agreed to a settlement in Indochina, he turned his efforts to what some observers refer to as another Indochina—a French-controlled land seeking its freedom. This is Morocco, the country on the northwestern corner of Africa.

Nationalists in Morocco (also in Tunisia, another French possession in North Africa) have been spreading terror among the French residents there in an effort to gain their independence. France has decided to grant Tunisia complete internal freedom. The issue in Morocco, however, cannot be solved so easily.

### Divided Land

Unlike Tunisia, where almost all the people are united behind the demand for home rule, Morocco is sharply divided on the issue. The city-dwelling Arabs support the nationalist movement. Nevertheless, they realize that the country, with only about 500 high school graduates out of 8 million people, is not yet ready for full self-government. What they want is a promise of independence at some definite time in the future, and also help in preparing themselves to run their own affairs.

The Berbers, or country dwellers, oppose independence—and they make up a majority of the population. They have a traditional hatred for the Arab townsmen, and believe that if Morocco is granted home rule, the Arabs will gain control of the government. They fear that the Arabs will then try to persecute them, and cause civil strife.

This is the problem that France faces. If she concedes too much to the Arab nationalists, the Berbers may provoke a civil war. On the other hand, if France fails to please the nationalists, they will probably continue to stir up trouble.

This situation also poses a problem for the United States. Our country has a long-time role as a supporter of dependent peoples seeking freedom. In this case, though, there are practical matters to be taken into consideration. The U. S. Air Force has several large air bases in Morocco, where planes are poised ready to strike a

blow at any aggressor in Europe or Asia. If Morocco is granted its freedom and the Arab elements gain control of the government, we might be forced to give up these bases. Many Arabs are very eager to gain their independence, and if they do, they might view the presence of the American bases as a threat to their security, and make us abandon them.

Morocco is in a very strategic position. Air bases there are within easy striking distance of free Europe and communist Russia. A strong power in control of this African land could also block off the Atlantic Ocean from the Mediterranean Sea.

Otherwise, Morocco is of little importance. Agriculture is the country's only industry of any consequence. There are 5 cities with populations over 100,000, but a large majority of the country's 9½ million people are herdsmen or farmers and live outside the cities.

The nations of Europe quarreled



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY CRAIG

for many years over who should rule Morocco. France gained control in 1904, and has held it ever since. In 1946, the country became a state in the French Union. Now, it appears possible that Morocco might once more be independent before too long.

### Pronunciations

Chiang Kai-shek—jyāng kī-shēk  
de Lesseps—duh lēs'ēps  
Mao Tse-tung—mou dzū-dōng  
Pierre Mendes-France—pyēr mēn'dēs-frāns  
Quemoy—kē-moy  
Vijaya Pandit—vī-jay'ā pān'dit

## Think It Over!

By Walter E. Myer

WHEN the Korean war ended a little over a year ago, 22 American prisoners held by the communists elected to stay with their captors. Turning their backs on their native land, these Americans threw in their lot with the Reds.

Recently Richard Tenneson, one of the group, wrote his brother from communist China. The letter indicated that Tenneson's feelings have changed markedly in the past year. The youth expressed remorse for what he had done, and told his brother, a high school student:

"How important education is, you realize after the lack of it has led you into a blind alley."

Richard Tenneson dropped out of high school before finishing the eleventh grade. Obviously he sees now that his leaving school was a mistake. When he fell into communist hands, Richard did not have sufficient knowledge of the facts to see through Red propaganda. He did not comprehend the deceit in the communist statements—not until it was too late.

This is the time of year when some young people are considering dropping out of school. After a long vacation, they find it hard to apply themselves to their studies. Many have had jobs during the summer, and they miss the regular income they have been receiving. They are strongly tempted to leave school and go to work.

Those who have been planning such a step will do well to think the matter over again. There are many reasons why one is likely to be better off if he finishes high school. A major reason, underlined by the tragic case of Richard Tenneson, is the need of acquiring the knowledge to make crucial decisions. This need is urgent in a democracy like ours where the people choose their government, and can influence legislation in many ways.

Another reason for completing one's education was made clear in a recent statement by Secretary of Labor James Mitchell. Urging the youth of the United States to stay in school, he pointed out:

"At school you learn. You learn skills. You learn how to do things so that when you grow up, you can get a good job and support your wife and children.

"Did you know that if you get a high school diploma, you will probably earn as much money when you are 25 years old as you would at 50 with an eighth grade education? By the time you are 45, a high school diploma will mean almost \$1,000 a year more to you than if you finished only the eighth grade. That is if you are a boy, and the same thing holds true for girls, only more so."

Plainly it is in your own best interests and in the best interests of your country that you complete your education. Do not make a hasty decision to quit school. If you do so, you may have a long time to regret your act, just as Richard Tenneson regrets the decision he made not to continue his high school education.



Walter E. Myer



## A Career for Tomorrow - - Jobs for Chemists

**A**CROSS the country, in city newspapers, "Help Wanted" advertisements tell of openings for chemists. This means that young men and women who choose chemistry as a career, and who can make the grade in this field, are almost assured of employment.

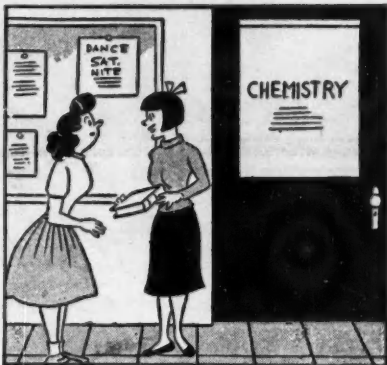
**Your qualifications**, if you choose chemistry as your life's work, should include a genuine interest in the subject. Intelligence, accuracy, patience, and a keen power of observation are other qualities you will need.

**Your training** should start with a college preparatory course in high school, with emphasis on mathematics and the sciences. Next, you will be required to take at least four years of college work, majoring in chemistry. If you want to advance professionally in this field, an M.A. or Ph.D. degree is almost a necessity. Over two fifths of all employed chemists have advanced degrees.

In your advanced studies you will do a good deal of original research, and you will concentrate on one of the major branches of the field—electrochemistry, biochemistry, physical chemistry, or one of the others. You must also decide whether you prefer pure research or applied chemistry.

Pure research is directed toward expanding our knowledge of basic chemical principles. Applied chemistry is concerned chiefly with adapting those principles to everyday use—with creating a new commercial product, for instance.

**Job opportunities** for chemists who concentrate on pure research can be found in scientific foundations or in colleges and universities. Sometimes they work for the federal or state government or private industry. Applied scientists are most often employed by industrial firms. Chemists who are employed by colleges and universities



"You'll love chemistry—the boys outnumber the girls four to one!"

usually teach in addition to doing experimental work in a particular branch of chemistry.

**Your salary** will vary, depending upon your education, ability, and experience. In industry, a beginner with only a B.A. or B.S. degree may earn between \$3,200 and \$4,200 a year on his first job. A chemist with a Ph.D., though, can usually get \$6,000 or more a year to start. Earnings increase as a chemist gains experience,

and the top salaries paid by industrial firms may be quite high. The income of chemists who teach or work for the federal or state government are somewhat lower than those of industrial chemists.

**Advantages** are (1) the good incomes, and (2) the almost unlimited chances for professional advancement in the field. Also, job opportunities are good just now.

**Disadvantages** include the long period of time needed to train for a really good job in chemistry.

Don't let the prospect of having to meet the expense of a long education discourage you if your interest in chemistry is genuine. There are often opportunities for scholarships and jobs along the way to help you financially.

**Further information**, and a list of colleges approved for the work they give in chemistry, can be secured from the American Chemical Society, 1155 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. The Society also publishes a pamphlet "Shall I Study Chemistry," which is available free of cost in single copies.

"Freedom does not mean that everyone can do as he likes, but that he can become what he should." —Schiller

"A democracy is that form of government which leaves every individual free to do his best for the common welfare." —Louis Pasteur

## Study Guide

### Anti-Communist Laws

1. How does the numerical strength of the communists today compare with their strength in 1947?
2. In what way do the Reds, despite their comparatively small numbers, pose a threat to the nation?
3. How did the Smith Act approach the communist problem?
4. What measures were carried out from 1947 through 1950 in further attempts to curb the Reds?
5. In last month's debate in Congress, what views were put forth by those who favored making membership in the communist party a crime?
6. Outline the arguments of those who opposed making communist party-membership illegal.
7. Under the new legislation, how are communists penalized?

### Discussion

1. Do you think Congress should have made membership in the communist party illegal? Why, or why not?
2. Which of the measures recently passed by Congress do you think will be most effective in curbing communists? Explain your reasons.

### General Assembly

1. Describe the main purpose of the UN General Assembly.
2. How many delegates can each UN member send to the Assembly?
3. What question is likely to be brought up, in this session, concerning China's UN representation?
4. Name some countries that are seeking United Nations membership.
5. Tell of certain problems involving Korea that the Assembly is to discuss.
6. What suggestion did President Eisenhower make, last year, about peacetime atomic projects? Is anything being done in this connection?
7. List three other international problems or disputes that are to be tackled in the forthcoming Assembly meeting.
8. Briefly describe what the UN is doing in the effort to help improve living conditions in underdeveloped countries.

### Discussion

1. In your opinion, what is the most important issue among those likely to come before this meeting of the Assembly? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Would you favor admitting several additional communist countries to the UN, if this were necessary in order to obtain membership for the non-communist nations that seek it? Explain your position.

### Miscellaneous

1. Where, in Asia, is Red China stirring up new trouble?
2. Who is Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and why is he in the news?
3. Why do certain European lands continue to be prosperous despite reductions in our aid to them?
4. How are the United States and some of our allies going to put the atom to work for the betterment of mankind?
5. Briefly describe the views of Clement Attlee and Aneurin Bevan, British labor leaders, regarding their trip to Russia and Red China.
6. What is the purpose of SEATO? Why do some people criticize it? How is their criticism answered by others?

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### Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (b) scholarly; 2. (a) waver; 3. (c) deserving of blame; 4. (b) scornful; 5. (c) insane.

## Historical Backgrounds - - The Suez Canal

**W**HEN Great Britain and Egypt reached an agreement for the withdrawal of British soldiers from the Suez Canal Zone, a dispute of long standing came to an end. Today, relations between these two countries appear to be better than they have been for many years.

Settlement of the canal zone controversy is welcome news to us, for it can mean an end of troubles in a region of great importance. The Suez is one of the world's most valuable water highways.

In normal times, the canal is the world's busiest. Over 6,000 ships use it annually, and they carry a much greater amount of cargo than is transported through similar canals.

Proposals to build a canal across the Isthmus of Suez were made as early as the eighth century, but for hundreds of years no action was taken. It was Ferdinand de Lesseps, a French engineer, who finally carried out the plan.

### Gained Permission

De Lesseps obtained permission from Egypt's ruler in 1854 to form a company and build a canal connecting the Mediterranean and Red Seas, thereby separating Africa from Asia. By 1858, the company was organized. Over half of the stock was sold to the French, and about one fourth to Turkey. Construction of the canal began in 1859, and 10 years later it was opened to traffic.

Suez was completed at a cost of about 150 million dollars. This was less than the Panama Canal was to

cost, although the 100-mile Suez is twice as long as the Panama waterway. Suez cost less because relatively little new digging was necessary. No locks were required to raise water levels for ships in Suez, as was the case in Panama.

Britain probably gained more from the construction of the Suez Canal than any other country, for it shortens the route between Britain and her Asiatic territories by around 6,000 miles. England had no part in building the canal, however. The British first got a foothold in the canal in 1875 by buying stock from Egypt, which was then in financial difficulties. Since then, England has come to hold nearly half of all the canal stock.

In 1882, British forces landed at the



**THE SUEZ CANAL** separates Asia from Africa and connects the Red Sea with the Mediterranean. It is a valuable world waterway in time of peace or war.

Suez Canal and assumed the task of guarding the strategic waterway. English troops have been there ever since—despite many Egyptian protests and some fighting between the British and Egyptians.

A treaty signed in 1888 provided that the canal should be open on equal terms to ships of all nations, both in peace and war. Britain, however, allowed only allied vessels to use the canal during World War I, and thus the allies held an advantage in fighting Germany. Similarly, Britain kept Nazi Germany from using the canal in World War II.

In 1968, the original Canal Company contract expires, and the canal becomes the sole property of Egypt. Britain, France, and others will no longer have a say about running the vital waterway.

Although Britain will withdraw her troops from the canal zone, some British civilians will remain behind. They will keep Britain's Suez military bases in condition for possible use should a major conflict break out. In the event of another large-scale war, Britain would expect again to take a hand in guarding the canal.

"The race of mankind would perish if people ceased to aid each other. We cannot exist without mutual help. All therefore that need aid have a right to ask it from their fellow man; and none who has the power of granting can refuse without guilt."

—Sir Walter Scott